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## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The President and the Reconstruction Laws.

The Question of Filling Vacancies.

SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL RUMORED

The Assassination Investigating Committee Organized.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

**The Indian Commission.**

The Secretary of the Interior has called the attention of the President to the necessity of at once filling up the position of military officers to be selected to accompany the Commissioners to be selected to make peace with the Indians. It is probable that Generals Sherman, Hancock and Rousseau will be named. Gen. Augur would, it is understood, be appointed did not the law require officers of the regular army above the rank of Brigadier. It is the purpose of the Commissioners to enter as soon as possible upon their mission, and it is understood that they will shortly assemble for the purpose of organizing, and making necessary arrangements at St. Louis. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through whose exertions this plan has been adopted by Congress, is sanguine of success. He has already received satisfactory assurances that the State of Texas will gladly surrender the required portion of its territory for the permanent settlement of the wild Indians, as it will consolidate the scattered tribes within her territories.

**Will Do His Duty.**

The *Intelligencer* announces to-day, apparently on authority, a confirmation of the recent dispatch sent hence that the President will fully carry out the Reconstruction laws, and the supplemental act. It entirely disclaims for him the construction placed upon a portion of his late message, that he did not intend to execute the latter act.

**The Cabinet.**

The Cabinet held its regular meeting to-day, all of the members being present but Secretary Seward. Among the subjects discussed was the question of filling vacancies occasioned by the non-confirmation of Executive appointments to certain offices. It was decided that such vacancies could not be filled beyond the appointments of special agents in case of Postmasters, and only by *charge de affaires* to the unfilled foreign missions.

**General Sheridan**

The rumor of General Sheridan's removal is circulated with confidence in some circles, but is not credited among the friends of the Administration. Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, who feels a special interest in Gen. Sheridan's retention of command in that district, arrived here to-day.

**The Assassination Investigation.**

The committee, of which General Butler is chairman, charged with the inquiry into the assassination of President Lincoln, assembled to-day at the capitol and formally organized. James Redpath, of Boston, was elected clerk, and the official stenographers of the House will be detailed to report the evidence. A subcommittee will be appointed to take testimony, which will be heard as soon as the Surratt trial is closed.

**Fraud's in the Paymaster General's Office.**

The special House committee appointed to investigate the frauds in the Paymaster General's office, met to-day. Among the evidence taken was some showing that after it had been sworn to in open court that a claim agent had paid clerks in the Pay Department to report on his claims, the Paymester General continued to do business with the same agent.

**The Surratt Trial.**

To-day develops but little additional evidence. Another witness was confident that he saw Surratt at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of April, coming southward.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

The President has under consideration the propriety of calling the five District Commanders to this city, that they may confer with each other, and the Executive, relative to the execution of the reconstruction acts, and determining as near as they may upon uniform rules of action.

IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The Judiciary Committee closed the impeachment investigation this morning.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward left for Auburn to-day.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, has arrived here.

REPORTS TO THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The report of General Mills, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina, for June, speaks of poor white women and children left widows and orphans as counted by thousands, and living on charity. There is no employment for them. Hundreds have gone into the fields and endeavored to earn enough to sustain life, but their feeble constitutions soon break down under the burning sun. If this class of people were collected in manufacturing towns in New England, they could be enabled to find a sphere of usefulness and enjoy all the comforts of life, and at the same time give their children the advantages of education. If employment would be granted in any part of the country, the bureau would furnish them transportation, and they would gladly leave these scenes of want and sorrow.

General Griffin, Assistant Commissioner in Texas, under date of May 31, says the freedmen are working well, and the demand for labor is great, with wages high. The treatment of laborers by their employers is much better than usual. He also states that in many counties there is very little lawlessness or violence, but there is still a large part of the State where murder is bold and unchecked. In these parts the life of a white man is worth but little; the life of a freedman is worth nothing. General Griffin remarks that very great numbers of planters, seeing the eagerness of the freedmen for education, have offered to furnish school buildings and have applied for teachers.

YELLOW FEVER AT INDIANOLA, TEXAS.

Information has reached the Treasury Department from the special agent at Galveston, dated July 16th, that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at Indianola, which has assumed an epidemic form, all commerce with that port has been suspended, and no mails received from there since the 6th inst.

THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the assassination of President Lincoln request all persons having any knowledge thereof to forward the same to the Chairman, General Butler, and state that, under the provisions of the House resolution, the evidence so furnished shall not be used against the persons furnishing it on any trial.

## THE MIANTONOMAH.

**Her Arrival at Philadelphia--She Proves a First-Class Sea-Goer--Ports Visited,**

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The iron-clad Miantonomah has arrived here from her fifteen months' cruise in Europe. She took Captain Fox to Russia in May, 1866. She has steamed over 1,700 miles, and proved herself a first-class sea-going ship. The Emperor of Russia, Emperor of France, Kings of Portugal, Sweden and Prussia, and Prince of Wales have visited the Miantonomah, and the cabins are lined with curious and valuable presents from nearly all of the rulers in Europe. The iron-clad and her consort, the Augusta, will be laid up at League Island and undergo examination for repairs. Great crowds will visit the ship during the present week.

The commander of the iron-clad, Captain Beaumont, tells me that she has visited the following named ports: Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Queenstown, Ireland; Portsmouth and Sheerness, England; Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsengfors, Finnland; Cronstadt, Russia, where the officers visited St. Petersburg and Moscow by invitation of the Emperor, being his guests; from there to Stockholm, Kiel, Prussia; Hamburg, Germany; Cherbourg and Brest, in the North of France; Lisbon, Portugal; Cady, Malaga, Gibraltar, Carthegena and Barcelona, Spain; Marseilles and Toulon, South of France; Port Mahon, Island of Minorca; Genoa, Leghorn, Spezzia, Rome and Naples, returning by way of the Canary Islands, Cape Deverde, Barbadoes and Nassau.

**Suicide of a Japanese Student.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—Asheararal, one of the Japanese students at Munson, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday evening. Mental depression, amounting almost to insanity, was the cause of the act.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Examination of General Farrell.

NO PROBABILITY OF A WAR.

Poland Finally Absorbed by Russia.

Damics Opposad to the Opening of Osaka.

Negotiation of Russian Loan Forbidden in Paris.

Reception of Admiral Farragut at the French Capital.

## Departure of the Sultan from England.

**Debate on Reform Bill.**

LONDON, July 22, Midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night, a motion was made on the part of the Government for the second reading of the reform bill. Earl Derby made a lengthy and powerful argument in favor of the bill, and was followed by Earl Grey and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

**Examination of Gen. Farrell.**

LONDON, July 23.—Gen. Farrola or Farrell, who was arrested in this city on the 15th inst., on a charge of complicity with the Fenians, is undergoing examination at Dublin.

**No Probability of War.**

BERLIN, July 23.—Count Bismarck's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of the probability of war.

**French Budget.**

PARIS, July 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the ordinary budget propositions were passed.

**Poland Absorbed.**

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—By an Imperial ukase, all political and governmental distinctions between Poland and the Empire of Russia are obliterated, and Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the provinces of the Empire.

**Opposed to the Opening of Osaka.**

LONDON, July 23, Evening.—Advices from Japan report that the great Daimios oppose the opening of the port of Osaka to foreigners.

**Russian Loan Forbidden.**

PARIS, July 23.—The French government has prohibited the placing of any portion of the Russian railroad loan in the Paris markets.

**Admiral Farragut at Cherbourg.**

CHERBURG, July 23.—The United States steam frigate Franklin, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral Farragut, has arrived at this port. The admiral and a number of his officers have left by railroad for Paris.

**The Admiral in Paris.**

PARIS, July 23, Evening.—Admiral Farragut has arrived in this city, and receives on all sides the most distinguished attentions. The United States Minister, General Dix, to-day gave a *fete* in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present to meet him, and gave him a most cordial and gratifying welcome.

**Departure of the Sultan.**

LONDON, Evening, July 23.—The Sultan left England to-day on his return to Constantinople. He will pass through Germany and stop in Vienna one week, where he will be the guest of the Emperor.

**Preparations for the Sultan's Reception.**

VIENNA, evening, July 23.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Sultan. If all the plans are carried out the ceremonies and festivities during the Sultan's stay will exceed in magnificence anything he met with in France or England.

**Sailed for Vera Cruz.**

TRIESTE, evening, July 23.—The Imperial frigate Navarre has sailed for Vera Cruz, with orders to bring back the remains of Maximilian.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, has arrived out.

BREST, July 23. The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, Evening, July 23.—Consols closed at 94¼ Five Twenties, 72 11-16; Illinois Central, 79½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 27½.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 23.—Cotton has been quiet but closed steady; middling uplands 10½d. Orleans 10¾; sales 10,000 bales, and yarns quiet.

Breadstuffs closed firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Flour 28s. Wheat 9s. 10d. @ 10s. 2d. for white and 10s. 1d. @ 10s. 11d for California white. Corn steady at 35s. 9d @ 36s. quarter for mixed western. Peas firm at 43s. @ 43s. 6d. quarter for Canadian. Barley steady at 35s. Oats steady at 24s.

Provisions—Pork, Beef 140s. Lard 49s. Bacon 52s. Cheese 56s for fine American.

Produce generally unchanged. Tallow 34s. higher, and closed at 45s 6d. Petroleum 1s 6d for spirits; 1s 8½d for refined.

**London Market.**

LONDON, Evening, July 23.—No change whatever in markets.

## FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1867.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

The Mayor has vetoed the resolution granting the Harlem railroad permission to run dummy engines between their freight and passenger depots, on the ground of danger to human life and depreciating property.

THE LORD STOLEN BONDS.

Were, it appears, returned through Baring Bros., who received them from an English lawyer, who in turn received them from the guilty man.

MANDAMUS GRANTED.

Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, has granted a mandamus compelling the excise board to pay over to the commissioners of the sinking fund, the balance in excess of necessary expenditures received from licenses for the sale of liquor. These funds amount to nearly half a million for the month ending May 25th.

NO HOSTILE FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

The *Express* says the statement recently published that the annual excursion of the fighting members of the Roberts wing of the Fenian organization would come off on the 15th of August, is entirely without foundation. No movement of a hostile character will be attempted until after the forthcoming general Congress of the brotherhood, to be held at Cleveland early in September.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Arago and Helvetia arrived to-day from Europe.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

John J. Spear, a promising young journalist attached to the *World*, died to-day.

A BIGAMIST POISONED.

Wm. Knighton, a school teacher in Brooklyn, said to have three wives living, died Saturday it is said from poison. An investigation is being made.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY

Has arisen between the Collector of the Port and Quarantine Commissioner, whereby passengers arriving at New York are much inconvenienced. The Collector has refused to grant permits for the discharge of passengers and baggage until the certificate of the health officer has been sent to the city, the steamer meanwhile lying in quarantine waters. Hitherto this permit has been granted in advance of the arrival of the steamer, so that if the vessel had a clear bill of health, the passengers could be landed without delay.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

**Base Ball Match---Man Found Dead---Absconding Express Agent--Indian Depredations at Fort Stephenson.**

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The base ball match between the Nationals and Empires to-day closed at the end of the sixth innings, to enable the Nationals to reach the train for Chicago, where they play a match with the Excelsiors to-morrow afternoon. The score stood: Nationals 53, Empires 26. The Nationals complimented the Empires very highly, and pronounce two of its members the best players in the West.

Augustus H. Rockwell, of Newark, New Jersey, was found dead on the sidewalk at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, early this morning. It is supposed he fell from the window of his room.

John W. Mathews, agent of the United States Express Company at Weston, Mo., absconded last week with eight to ten thousand dollars belonging to the Company. Mathews was a member of the firm of Mathews & Co., grocers, which made an assignment about a month ago.

The officers of the steamer McGill, just from the upper Missouri, say a band of 150 Sioux Indians attacked part of the Rhee tribe above Fort Stephenson, and killed three and ran off twenty-five ponies. The same night the same Indians stampeded a number of government horses, and wounded one soldier at Fort Stephenson.

## MAXIMILIAN.

MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

Responsible Government for France.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

**An English Defense of Juarez.**

A telegram from Paris, of the 9th of July, evening, reports: In to-day's sitting of the Legislative body the Mexican question was discussed.

M. Thiers said—The Mexican question has ended without any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined, *and the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America.* Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has hampered our attitude towards the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedition is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition *was approved by no one* in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government. The first is the rule of a prince with irresponsible ministers, who merely execute the orders they receive. The second is a prince governing with responsible ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the State, and can, if necessary, lean upon a representative Assembly which is able to oppose the Ministers, both, however, dependent upon public opinion. This is the form of monarchy towards which we must advance as speedily as possible in the interest of the government and the country.

Perfect silence prevailed in the Chamber during this speech.

M. Granier de Cassagnac defended the Mexican expedition.

M. Jules Favre stated that the real idea of the expedition was the subversion of the Mexican Republic and the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the government. The French troops ought to have brought back Maximilian, and thus have saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. [Noisy interruptions.]

M. Rouher protested strongly against the words of M. Favre.

**MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION.**

**Earl Derby's Announcement to the English Peers.**

In the English House of Lords, on the 9th of July, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said that, seeing his noble friend at the head of the government in his place, he wished to put to him a question of considerable interest, and as to which he had given him private notice. It related to the Emperor Maximilian and the alleged unhappy termination of his career. He wished to ask his noble friend whether the government had received any official account of the Emperor Maximilian's death, and whether, if the government had received it, it was their intention to move that the House should take any notice of the event, and propose that they should offer their condolence to her Majesty on what must be to her a subject of so much affliction? There was another subject to which he wished for a moment to direct the attention of his noble friend, and that was the continued detention of the Abyssinian captives.

The Earl of Derby said he had only just received from his noble friend a private intimation that he intended to ask two questions. He would be obliged if he would postpone the one relating to the captives in Abyssinia. With regard to the other question, respecting the late fate of the Emperor Maximilian, he had to state that he had received within the last few hours a telegram from Paris which unhappily showed that there could be no longer any doubt upon that subject. That telegram was as follows:

**From Mr. Fane.**

PARIS, July 9—1:30 P. M.

Monstier has just received a telegram from the French Minister at Mexico, dated 27th of June. It reports that the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th, in spite of every effort made to save him; the tone of the victorious party was defiant towards all foreign powers, including United States; they refused to give up the Emperor's body; the French Minister was preparing to depart with his legation, but although hitherto unmolested, he thought he might be endangered in the disarming and subversion of General Almonte.

Earl Derby continued—My Lords, I must say that I share in all the feelings of your lordships (Cheers)—at this most unjustifiable, most cruel and barbarous murder, which must excite horror in every civilized country. (Cheers.) It is a murder purely gratuitous, and so far from productive of any beneficial effect, that it adds to the miseries of which that unhappy country has been for so many years the subject, and I fear it is only too probable that it will have to sustain still similar miseries for many years to come. I hope my noble friend will excuse me at the present moment for declining to give any opinion as to whether your lordships will be invited to express your feelings on the subject by any public act.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe said that, as a member of the House, he begged to state that he would bring forward some resolution on the subject in case her Majesty's government did not think that sufficient reasons existed for taking an expression of opinion from the House with regard to the matter.

Lord Redesdale hoped the noble viscount would give public notice of his question, and not give it privately, as he was in the habit of doing. The giving of private notices prevented every other peer from taking part in the discussion of the questions brought forward, although they might feel an interest in them. It was extremely inconvenient that notices were not given publicly. It would induce noble lords to come down to the House and take part in the debates. [Hear, hear.]

**Queen Victoria's Opinion.**

London (July 9) correspondence of Manchester Guardian.

On Friday there is to be a discussion on recent events in Mexico. Mr. Otway brings forward a proposal that our Minister, Mr. Scarlet, should be recalled, in order to mark this country's reprobation of the execution of Maximilian. Lord Stanley, it is said objects to being forced into taking such a step, which would no doubt be the avowal of a policy at variance with that imperturbable neutrality which he has always advocated, and which so far he has practiced. Other members of the cabinet take part of the old Pitt and Sidmouth views, and it would not be difficult, *in the present ill-humour of the tory party*, to blow up an anti-regicide flame.

The Queen will be a mistaken, however, to suppose that this movement, should it take place, is in any way inspired by the Court. The Queen, it is understood, lends no countenance to hot or hasty counsels professing resentment against the republicans of Mexico. She is too well read in constitutional principles to suffer her sympathy for Maximilian's widow to confound her judgment as to the wisdom of his course, and the impolicy of our shaping our diplomatic behavior by the deplorable events he himself precipitated. The Queen, like her sagacious uncle Leopold, *regretted that he should have gone to Mexico*, and that, having gone, he should have furnished his republican foes, by the acts of October, 1865, regarding prisoners of war. Mr. Scarlett may have leave of absence for a year, without his absence doing any hurt to British interests in Mexico, and if at the end of that time Juarez shall be able to re-establish the form of government which we recognized up to 1864, when our plenipotentiary, Sir Charles Wyke, returned to Europe, we shall then be free to accredit some one else as Minister to Mexico. But for Parliament to sit in judgment on events with which England has nothing to do, and to break off diplomatic relations on account of them, is a course which the majority of the House of Commons is very unlikely to favor.

**No Austrian Reprisals.**

Referring to the telegraphic announcement from Vienna that Admiral Tegethoff is to proceed to Mexico to claim the body of the Emperor Maximilian, and that an Austrian squadron will accompany him, the Paris *Debats*, of July 9, declares that the second part of that assertion appears to it completely inadmissable.

No squadron, says the *Debats*, is wanted to bring back a coffin. The mission of the conqueror of Lissa, with a strong force into Mexican waters, would seem to announce the intention of chastising Juarez and his partizans. We most heartily wish that means could be found to capture the bands which seized and put to death the brother of Francis Joseph; but the thing is impossible! On the other hand, would there not be as much injustice as barbarity in bombarding Vera Cruz, and thus punishing, for the Emperor's murder, the town which remained longest faithful to the empire? Austria will doubtless understand, just like France, what is the most prudent corner at the present day—namely, to entrust to the ambitious gladiators of Juarez themselves the task of chastising each other, and of exterminating themselves, turn by turn, in a sanguinary anarchy. Alas! why did we not adopt that policy towards Juarez and his accomplices a little sooner!

**Juarez's Defense---English Justification of the Military Execution.**

From the London News, July 10.

It is only too easy to account for and excuse the distressing exaggerations into which some of our contemporaries who, conspicuously, applauded the attempt of the Emperor Napoleon to found a vicarious empire in Mexico, and others who habitually practice upon the ignorance, the credulity or the forgetfulness of their readers, are descanting upon the deplorable execution of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. These journals appear to imagine that when they have called President Juarez a "savage" and an "assassin," sentenced him to the execration of the civilized world and of posterity, and invoked the retribution of the United States Government—of all Governments in the world—on the head of the man who has at last succeeded "in clearing the Western world of an invading army and of an alien monarchy," history will accept their suppressions and distortions of the truth and their hollow declamation as a conclusive verdict upon a series of transactions of which the court martial at Queretaro is the last and most lamentable, but not perhaps the most disgraceful. Without surprise, but not without regret and shame, we find English journals vieing with the *Monitour* in veracity, and with the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* in expressions of remorse which read like Mr. Broadhead's indigment denunciations of the crimes he ordered and paid for.

Need we protest that there is not a man with a heart in his breast, of whatever political party or opinion, who contemplates with the profoundest pity the tragic destiny of a prince endowed with all the charms and graces of character which in private life won the love of friends, and in public life engage the loyalty of nations? Assuredly if there be any political party, or any portion of the press of Europe, which has a peculiar right to condemn and deplore an act of vengeance and the loss of a rare opportunity and exampl..of mercy and forgiveness, it is the Liberal and Democratic party, who, in 1848, abolished the punishment of death for political offences—it is that portion of the European press, which, in 1864, dissuaded the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian from offering himself as the dupe and the victim of the Emperor Napoleon's dreams and designs. Those dreams and designs depended for their fulfilment on the disruption and subversion of the American republic, and the recognition by force of arms of the slaveholding Confederacy, at the cost of untold calamities, for the greater glory of the second empire. Our story contemporaries are at least consistent; they have seized the occasion of this catastrophe in Mexico to renew their complaints of the shortsighted policy of the liberal English government which refused to squander the blood and treasure of this country to that Napoleonic "idea;" which consented, indeed, to join with France and Spain in demanding of the Mexican government the payment of certain money claims, and the punishment of outrages committed, not by the acts of President Juarez, but by the promoters of a M xican empire—by Marquez and Miramon and their accomplices—that declined to join them in their crusade for the restoration of which the court martial at Queretaro is the instrument, but to which the Government of Juarez is entirely innocent, and that has thus saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. [Noisy interruptions.]

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Need we protest that there is not a man with a heart in his breast, of whatever political party or opinion, who contemplates with the profoundest pity the tragic destiny of a prince endowed with all the charms and graces of character which in private life won the love of friends, and in public life engage the loyalty of nations? Assuredly if there be any political party, or any portion of the press of Europe, which has a peculiar right to condemn and deplore an act of vengeance and the loss of a rare opportunity and exampl..of mercy and forgiveness, it is the Liberal and Democratic party, who, in 1848, abolished the punishment of death for political offences—it is that portion of the European press, which, in 1864, dissuaded the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian from offering himself as the dupe and the victim of the Emperor Napoleon's dreams and designs. Those dreams and designs depended for their fulfilment on the disruption and subversion of the American republic, and the recognition by force of arms of the slaveholding Confederacy, at the cost of untold calamities, for the greater glory of the second empire. Our story contemporaries are at least consistent; they have seized the occasion of this catastrophe in Mexico to renew their complaints of the shortsighted policy of the liberal English government which refused to squander the blood and treasure of this country to that Napoleonic "idea;" which consented, indeed, to join with France and Spain in demanding of the Mexican government the payment of certain money claims, and the punishment of outrages committed, not by the acts of President Juarez, but by the promoters of a M xican empire—by Marquez and Miramon and their accomplices—that declined to join them in their crusade for the restoration of which the court martial at Queretaro is the instrument, but to which the Government of Juarez is entirely innocent, and that has thus saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. [Noisy interruptions.]

M. Rouher protested strongly against the words of M. Favre.

**MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION.**

**Earl Derby's Announcement to the English Peers.**

In the English House of Lords, on the 9th of July, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said that, seeing his noble friend at the head of the government in his place, he wished to put to him a question of considerable interest, and as to which he had given him private notice. It related to the Emperor Maximilian and the alleged unhappy termination of his career. He wished to ask his noble friend whether the government had received any official account of the Emperor Maximilian's death, and whether, if the government had received it, it was their intention to move that the House should take any notice of the event, and propose that they should offer their condolence to her Majesty on what must be to her a subject of so much affliction? There was another subject to which he wished for a moment to direct the attention of his noble friend, and that was the continued detention of the Abyssinian captives.

The Earl of Derby said he had only just received from his noble friend a private intimation that he intended to ask two questions. He would be obliged if he would postpone the one relating to the captives in Abyssinia. With regard to the other question, respecting the late fate of the Emperor Maximilian, he had to state that he had received within the last few hours a telegram from Paris which unhappily showed that there could be no longer any doubt upon that subject. That telegram was as follows:

**From Mr. Fane.**

PARIS, July 9—1:30 P. M.

Monstier has just received a telegram from the French Minister at Mexico, dated 27th of June. It reports that the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th, in spite of every effort made to save him; the tone of the victorious party was defiant towards all foreign powers, including United States; they refused to give up the Emperor's body; the French Minister was preparing to depart with his legation, but although hitherto unmolested, he thought he might be endangered in the disarming and subversion of General Almonte.

Earl Derby continued—My Lords, I must say that I share in all the feelings of your lordships (Cheers)—at this most unjustifiable, most cruel and barbarous murder, which must excite horror in every civilized country. (Cheers.) It is a murder purely gratuitous, and so far from productive of any beneficial effect, that it adds to the miseries of which that unhappy country has been for so many years the subject, and I fear it is only too probable that it will have to sustain still similar miseries for many years to come. I hope my noble friend will excuse me at the present moment for declining to give any opinion as to whether your lordships will be invited to express your feelings on the subject by any public act.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe said that, as a member of the House, he begged to state that he would bring forward some resolution on the subject in case her Majesty's government did not think that sufficient reasons existed for taking an expression of opinion from the House with regard to the matter.

Lord Redesdale hoped the noble viscount would give public notice of his question, and not give it privately, as he was in the habit of doing. The giving of private notices prevented every other peer from taking part in the discussion of the questions brought forward, although they might feel an interest in them. It was extremely inconvenient that notices were not given publicly. It would induce noble lords to come down to the House and take part in the debates. [Hear, hear.]

**Queen Victoria's Opinion.**

London (July 9) correspondence of Manchester Guardian.

On Friday there is to be a discussion on recent events in Mexico. Mr. Otway brings forward a proposal that our Minister, Mr. Scarlet, should be recalled, in order to mark this country's reprobation of the execution of Maximilian. Lord Stanley, it is said objects to being forced into taking such a step, which would no doubt be the avowal of a policy at variance with that imperturbable neutrality which he has always advocated, and which so far he has practiced. Other members of the cabinet take part of the old Pitt and Sidmouth views, and it would not be difficult, *in the present ill-humour of the tory party*, to blow up an anti-regicide flame.

The Queen will be a mistaken, however, to suppose that this movement, should it take place, is in any way inspired by the Court. The Queen, it is understood, lends no countenance to hot or hasty counsels professing resentment against the republicans of Mexico. She is too well read in constitutional principles to suffer her sympathy for Maximilian's widow to confound her judgment as to the wisdom of his course, and the impolicy of our shaping our diplomatic behavior by the deplorable events he himself precipitated. The Queen, like her sagacious uncle Leopold, *regretted that he should have gone to Mexico*, and that, having gone, he should have furnished his republican foes, by the acts of October, 1865, regarding prisoners of war. Mr. Scarlett may have leave of absence for a year, without his absence doing any hurt to British interests in Mexico, and if at the end of that time Juarez shall be able to re-establish the form of government which we recognized up to 1864, when our plenipotentiary, Sir Charles Wyke, returned to Europe, we shall then be free to accredit some one else as Minister to Mexico. But for Parliament to sit in judgment on events with which England has nothing to do, and to break off diplomatic relations on account of them, is a course which the majority of the House of Commons is very unlikely to favor.

**No Austrian Reprisals.**

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# The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*


MR. GREELEY experienced a surprise, apparently agreeable, on noticing in the dispatches from Washington that he was nominated for Minister to Austria. He was in doubt whether it was a joke or in earnest, and says that any way he cannot leave the country at present. It was no joke, but that makes no difference, as the nomination was laid on the table.

IT has often been a matter of wonder that for the supply of water to cities, artesian wells are not more frequently employed. In these times, when oil operations have made us familiar with the process of boring, a hole of six or eight hundred feet in depth does not appear very formidable, to an average degree of enterprise. Chicago is finely supplied with water from the lake, and yet, we notice, the Artesian well company of that city propose a contract to supply at a very cheap rate the west side of the city with two or three millions of gallons of water per day. Unless our own once chaste and pure Allegheny improve her habits, we shall have to resort to some such expedient as an artesian well for suppiy.

THE STATEMENT, which we give below from the Richmond *Whig*, is not presented for its novelty. It would take a pretty long row of figures to express the number of times it has been uttered. The only surprising thing about it—and this increases the oftener it is made—is that the guardians of the Democratic party do so little towards warding off the infamy from themselves. The *Whig* says no more than has been said by others, South and North, when it charges the leaders of the Democratic party with beguiling the South into the war. And it adds, with perhaps somewhat of a resentful feeling which the circumstances were well calculated to arouse:

"As one of the victimized, we believe we can declare that the whole South that the experiment of secession would not have been tried but for the thousand times repeated assurances of the Democratic leaders that if an army should be raised in the North for the purpose of making war upon the South, it would be met by another army raised in the North to defend the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution."

WE would call the *Times* rather severe on the hotel keepers at watering places. But we judge speculatively, not having the opportunity of testing the matter by experience. No doubt, there is a great deal of extortion. We take that, in reference to the keepers of public houses, on the general practice of the times. And something must justly be allowed for the shortness of the "season," at places of summer resort. It is but just that those, who, for the benefit and gratification of their fellow men, keep houses furnished all the year round, while their business extends only to three or four months, should receive higher rates than those whose business extends through the year. Still the charges may be too high, and this may be one reason why some of the places are thinly attended this year. It is a critical experiment, to crowd on the expensiveness till it is felt to be burdensome and is viewed as an imposition. If these notions get a start among visitors, it will, like other things of fashion, be epidemic, and the only crowds at watering places will be crowds of reflections on the folly of extortionate charges.

ANY wrong or trouble between nations which is great enough to justify so severe a remedy as war for its cure, ought to be conspicuous to the world. But it appears that preparations for war by some European nation are the first indications to the world that any cause of war exists. So it is at the present time. France is said to be making active military preparations, and this leads to the inquiry, where is the blow to be struck, and what is the cause of it? Distrust and apprehension are felt in financial and diplomatic circles, and conjecture hovers over the possibility of a conflict between France and Prussia. The London Conference, that parried it off lately, will have to be supplemented by some other means to prevent the collision, which, should it occur, would scarcely fail to involve the other nations of Europe. It is not known that any new cause of war has arisen since the London compromise which happily prevented it last Spring. But it was strongly suspected that at the time the Emperor was not well satisfied with the peace arrangement. And, besides, it appears to have been his wont always to make some demonstration of this kind when there was any tendency to too close a scrutiny into his policy, or any indication of a decline in his prestige with his subjects.

## REELS AFTER LONGSTREET

The utterly debased and desperate condition of a portion of the Southern press is demonstrated by their savage attacks on their old idol, General LONGSTREET. When they treat their old and tried friends with such venom and brutality, how absurd it is to expect anything like decent or manly conduct or speech, concerning those whom they regard as old enemies. One Georgia paper speaks of General LONGSTREET as "this recreant Southerner," and with manifest satisfaction refers to the indignation turned against him in New Orleans, by a journal of the same kidney with itself. It says, "so strong and marked is their denunciation of his course, that he has been compelled to leave the place, and seek shelter in an interior village." Who would not retire from any city to any village, to get rid of the odor and sting of such reptiles?

Another paper elaborately abuses General LONGSTREET, first, by praising him—for the praise of some men is libelous, and then by gross misrepresentation of his acts and purposes with reference to the existing condition, duties and prospects of the Southern States. Comparing him to BENEDICT ARNOLD, the writer says:

"So should we enshrine in the casket of grateful memories the deeds of the stout-hearted leader of the 'First Army Corps, N. Y.,' then hang upon the gibbet of popular indignation, his wanton, wicked desertion of his friends, of his country, and of the principles whose life he has watered with its blood and illumed by his star."

This is nothing but what is colloquially denominated fool-talk. And yet, the wishes of such men, some tender-hearted people would have consulted in the restoring of the Union which their atrocious rebellion disturbed. If anything could have been lacking to demonstrate the unfathomable depths of their meanness and malevolence, their treatment of their old champion has made the demonstration complete.

## THE OLD AIM STILL.

"A safe, honorable and lasting peace." This expression was familiar during the war. Everybody understood it, or thought he did. And when active hostilities ceased and the thunder of battle was hushed, people thought the great objects of their aspirations attained. The armies were rapidly disbanded, and the soldiers mingled with the great mass of the citizen population. The arms were returned to arsenals, the old and tattered flags were furled and placed in honorable retirement, and the blue ceased to distinguish the costume of the nation.

But one is inclined to ask, in the review of the last two years, did we understand the expression so familiar to the ear? Either we did not, or we have been disappointed in our hopes by the action of the late insurgents since the insurrection was suppressed. The same disposition and temper have been exhibited as during the continuance of hostilities. The measures, taken for making the peace safe, honorable and enduring, have met with steady opposition, not only from the representatives of rebel opinion and passion in the South, but also from their former allies in the North. At this very moment, as much as at any previous time, this opposition is embarrassing and delaying the pacification and political unity of the country.

The tortuous and tricky policy, adopted to obstruct the action of Congress for restoring order and peace to the country, is alone responsible for the delay. And it is the same cause that has required additional stringency in the measures by which the grand object is to be compassed. And it is absurd and puerile to complain of the firmness of Congress, while it is only seeking by civil means the same object that was justly sought by martial, and is only counteracting, by legislation, a seditious and hostile policy, which for years it opposed in arms. Let us have, is still the wish of the people, a safe, honorable and lasting peace—no surrender to the vanquished, no compromise with wrong—a United Union, strong, peaceful and perpetual, as right can make it.

## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The news from Europe indicates that on the part of France and England—and no doubt it is so with Austria—there is a willingness, if not a positive desire, to have the United States assume a decided and controlling position towards Mexico. There are many reasons why they should entertain these views. Some of those reasons are not likely to be prominently stated in their exhibitions of the case. The proximity of the two countries, the wretched condition of Mexico, and the abundant power of the United States to conquer and control it, may be very plain reasons in favor of such a course, without being sufficient to justify it.

We can easily conjure up arguments which, were the consideration of right and of good policy for us dismissed, might make the case both plain and attractive to European minds. It would insure the payment of the claims which nominally occasioned the foreign intervention in Mexico. These, the assignee or guardian of Mexico will necessarily assume the responsibility of paying, which would of course, be an addition, of no inconsiderable magnitude, to our already formidable debt. True, it is supposed to be the policy of Mr. SEWARD, who seems possessed with a farmer's passion—a craving for a little more land—to secure territory of Mexico for any outlay in her affairs. It is also even supposed that the annexation of the entire country to the United States is contemplated, and that this contingency is viewed in Europe with great complacency. The above conjectural reason would suit the contingency of annexation as well as that of protectorate.

We can imagine also a further reason why our equivocal friends on the other side of the water should be willing to have either of these relations established between the United States and Mexico. The charge of such a people as occupy that country, in the present condition of our Southern States, would give ample employment to all the force and all the resources at the command of the Government, and so, would quiet any apprehensions that other powers may have entertained of aggressive policy toward them. Besides, it cannot be doubted, by any conversant with either history or human nature, that such an extension of our domain would be a permanent weakening of our Government. The introduction, with rights of citizenship, of eight millions of such people as the Mexicans, half civilized, ignorant, debased, chronically inclined to revolutions and war, utterly and incurably heterogeneous from us, would be a measure which our most dubious friends or our most unequivocal enemies would not be likely to object to.

But we do not, of course, assign these as reasons which do influence England and France, to regard favorably an intervention of power and counsel, by the United States, in the concerns of Mexico. We only adduce them as reasons that might naturally enough, lead to the opinions, and suggest the feelings entertained by them on the subject.

## THE WATER—ITS LIVELY NATURE.

At this season of the year when the larger beasts of creation are seeking the quiet and solitude of the forest, and man during the prevailing heat is disposed to recline *sub tegmine* near some mountain stream, life, among the lowest orders of beings, is in the full tide of development and activity. These creatures, inhabiting the world beyond the reach of human unaided vision, have lives as uniform as the monsters of the sea, and forms, beautiful and definite as the humming bird and fragile as the gossamer.

Of the vast variety of animalcule that are to be found, whose names are as formidable as their numbers, those living in water are of special interest and constant curiosity. The most important and beautiful are ofttimes difficult to obtain in sufficient number to attentively study their movements by persons not being acquainted with the habitat peculiar to the varieties. The mixture, commonly called water, and used as a substitute for it, delivered to our *inhabitants*, at the present time, *especially in* the lower parts of the *city*, is an abundant source for obtaining these strange beings in immense supply.

To secure them for examination it is only necessary to pass the water through a linen cloth, as a strainer; and these interesting objects of different kinds will be found within its folds. They are not Diatomacea requiring an expensive POWELL & LEALAND'S microscope to discover and an elaborate chemical process to bring into relief their exquisite and multiform markings, but are huge Rotatoria, varying from a quarter to one inch in length, whose gyrations can be well seen by the naked eye. The most numerous have the tenacity of life peculiar to the Rotatoria, are possessed of stomach and intestines, teeth absent, carapuce wanting, and their movement of leech-like kind accomplished by abundant cilia and plainly discerned strice both longitudinal and circular. Unlike many infusoria, both independent and parasitic, found in several parts of the world, when the water for culinary use must be previously boiled to destroy them, these are fortunately harmless and of light and easy digestion.

GENERAL KILPATRICK presents the remarkable spectacle of a man holding two offices and wasting his life in fruitless efforts to resign one of them. When he went to Chile eighteen months ago, in the capacity of Minister to that Republic, he very properly resigned his commission in the army, feeling that he had no right to draw pay for duties which he could not perform. His resignation was not accepted. On the contrary, fresh commissions were thrust into his reluctant hands. He refused them and again asked leave to resign; but he is still kept in the service. If General Kilpatrick, says the *Tribune*, prefers diplomacy to war, he has certainly a right to his choice, and Mr. Stanton or Mr. Johnson has no business to compel him to wear the epaulets when he wants to take them off. It may be no particular hardship to the General himself, but it is unjust to his brother officers.

GENERAL KIMBALL, of Indiana, an officer in the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a circular, notifying the public that that Society is no way connected with a certain specified Gift Lottery concern that is extensively advertised in the State. It could be well thought of and well done, if some proper authority would issue a similar caveat against enterprises of the kind for building, or paying for, church edifices. We have before us an advertisement of one at ——, in which the pastor says, with a wonderful degree of simplicity:

"Send one dollar to this address, which will entitle you to a ticket to this address, which will entitle matter of lotteries or fair and prize. As to the the Rev. N. M. is as anything of that character, other Christian; *this* is no approval to them as any clerical authorities would manifest, or the ecclesiastical approbation, which may be accorded given their kind ——ow."

RELIGION IN ST. LOUIS.—A St. Louis correspondent says most of the fifty thousand Germans in that city are free thinkers. They seldom, if ever, trouble the churches, and with them Sunday is a splendid holiday. The more aristocratic and wealthy throng the club rooms. Beer gardens, and beer houses are in full blast. The best bands of the city are always engaged for the people's amusement. The parks are crowded, and the whole city seems to regard Sunday as a gala day. In the evening the theatres (German) are thronged from "pit to dome." In no city is there so good a chance for missionary work as in St. Louis.

MANY of our readers, who take interest in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands, and especially in their religious and missionary operations, will be sorry to read the following late news:

"The much-to-be-regretted intelligence has been received of the loss of the missionary bark John Williams, at the South Sea Islands in March last. The report has been confirmed."

## River Improvements.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The improvement of river navigation is a matter of vital importance to the citizens of Pittsburgh. If we would maintain our supremacy, as one of the chief manufacturing cities of the Union, we must guard, with sleepless vigilance, our great thoroughfares of trade and shipment. Competing interests are moving and combining to wrest from us the enviable position, which we have held in the years past. Recent discoveries of immense fields of mineral ores indicate new dangers to our manufacturing future, new combinations and new issues, in the tide of trade and commerce, and unless we are on the alert, these rival contestants will close our manufacturing establishments ere we are aware. The lesson of the hour is to be wise before it is too late—the prize lost, may not soon, if ever, be regained.

Work is to be done—solid, earnest work. All interested in these important highways of the nation, these outlets of travel and commerce from the headwaters of every navigable stream, pouring its floods into the Mississippi, to the Balize, are to be united and induced to move in solid column in this great work. The varied and extended interests, embraced in these wide latitudes, must be combined; the subject pressed upon the attention of Congress—conventions must be held—delegates, representing these different localities, must be sent, committees appointed for local work—the service of competent agents secured to travel over the entire field—representatives must be present, at the coming session of Congress to present our claims and see that these vital interests are not overlooked.

To secure all this, money will be necessary. Other cities are and have been acting with becoming liberality. St. Louis appropriated the princely sum of fifty thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the convention held in that city last February. Of course, nothing approximating that sum will now be required. A few thousand will carry forward the necessary preliminary work to secure action on the part of Congress. A local Committee of Finance has been appointed to wait upon our citizens, to receive there contributions to assist in this important movement. Every citizen is personally interested—not only river men, but iron, glass, coal—in short, mechanic and merchant, tradesman and professional, are alike interested. Every material interest of our city is involved. The work has commenced in good earnest, and, if prosecuted with vigor, will speadily accomplish desirable practical results. Therefore, let all lend a helping hand. Meet the committee with a smile, and hand over the "similars."

J. F. D.

## The Stone from Servius Tullius's Tomb.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a recent exploration of the White House, came across a stone, lying on a heap of rubbish in the cellar, bearing the following inscription:

"The citizens of Rome dedicate this stone, taken from the tomb of Servius Tullius, to Abraham Lincoln, President for a second term of the United States of America, by which the memory of either brave defenders of liberty may be joined to that of the other. A. D. 1865."

The stone upon which this inscription is cut is a species of red sand stone very similar in texture to that so commonly in use for building purposes in our Eastern cities. Its surface has grown dark by age. A considerable piece has been battered off, and there are also holes freeh. The block is rectangular, the uppersurface being two feet and three inches long, by eighteen inches wide, and the thickness about nine inches. The correspondent says: "The story of this block, as told by those about the White House, is as follows: It arrived in the autumn of 1865, or beginning of 1866. It was allowed to lie on the north front of the White House for a number of weeks. One side of the box which held it was at length broken off. The exposed side was then turned up against the building. Some, who knew its character, criticising the treatment it was receiving, several times kicked it inside, and for some time formed a sort of footstool under a window where orderlies and attendants sat. Finally after several moves, by one of which was its position altered, it found its way into the cellar when the White House was being renovated last summer, and from the cellar it was allowed to rest at length in the cell where it lies to-day. Whether this account of the occupants themselves concerning its treatment be correct, certain it is, that the block as described, with the inscription as given, is in this dark coal hole in the cellar of the White House, and in any case it is a disgrace to the present occupant that it is there—it is more than disgraceful, it is infamous.

In this connection, though the story or the legend of Servius Tullius is familiar to every reader, it will be interesting to note the parallel between the old Roman King and President Lincoln. The King was of humble origin. He was a soldier from his youth. He was kind to the poor, heartily espoused the cause of the masses, strove constantly to elevate them and especially to confer upon them the right to vote. Upon assuming his determination to introduce a freer form of government, he was assassinated by his son-in-law, who, uniting with the disaffected Senators, was able to set at defiance the resentment of the people. The memory of Servius lived long among the common people, their veneration for him constantly increased, and the usurper with his followers lived in daily fear lest the people should rise in power and restore the laws of the martyr. From all this the full beauty of the inscription, and the character of the sentiment which prompted the gift, will appear, and stern voices will speak to all from out the past of 2,400 years in condemnation of Andrew Johnson's treatment of Mr. Lincoln's memory.

## Our German Element.

The pastor of one of the German congregations of Cincinnati, on Sunday evening delivered a discourse giving a history of the settlement of Germans in this country. During the discourse it was given out that the German element has a history covering some two hundred years. In 1660 a German Lutheran Church existed in New York, and from that period to the year 1710, when the first massive emigration came to this country, there was an emigration of families. Penn united with Pastorious to bring Germans into Pennsylvania, and formed the "Frankfort Land Company," holding out inducements to German emigrants, but it was not until 1710 a large emigration took place. Queen Ann, of England, having the year before given notice in Germany that she would give free passage and a bounty of land to every German emigrant to America. Just then there had been religious troubles in the Palatinate, and thirty thousand Germans came to London. The Queen failed to have sufficient ships to carry them over, and a great many scattered over and settled in England and Ireland. Some hired themselves into bondage for ten or twenty years, that they might come to a free country. Great numbers settled along the Mohawk Valley and in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and their descendants are now spread all over this continent. John Van Buren once remarked, "we all think our forefathers came over in the Mayflower, but one-half of them were Dutch." The first child born in Ohio was a German girl, Mary Heckweilder, who probably spoke German before she learned English.

## A Voice from Richmond.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is decidedly belligerent under its new management, and takes grounds against any participation in the acts of Congress. It says:

When General Lee surrendered his sword, it was to grim necessity, not to Grant. When the States repealed their ordinances of secession, it was only a formal expunction of what was already a dead letter in law. When they ratified the emancipation it was only acknowledging that the war had left them too weak to preserve the institution of slavery any longer. Do the apostles of "co-operation" think that necessity compels us to "co operate?" Can it be shown that we are obliged to enlist with the Black Republican party, and march with them to the accomplishment of their ends? Shall we prostrate ourselves before exhausted Europe, all means of escape or resistance? Have we, indeed, exhausted all such means? The sword has failed—we should not again draw it from its scabbard. But is there no weapon mightier than the sword? There is! It is the patient fortitude of a heroic people. The courage to endure is greater than the spirit to achieve. In many a stern clash of arms we have displayed the heroism of action; let us now display the sublimer heroism of suffering.

ANTIETAM CEMETERY DEDICATION.—The Dedication Committee of the Antietam National Cemetery, instead of electing a poet for the dedication, which will take place on the 17th of September next, the anniversary of the great battle whose name the cemetery bears, have thrown open the theme themselves by the occasion to the poets of the country. Productions of not less than two hundred lines are solicited, to be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee (Dr. J. E. Snodgrass), whose address is No. 184 East Broadway, New York, not later than September 5. The writer of the poem deemed the most appropriate as well as meritorious, will be expected to read it as part of the ceremonies; and the residue, so far as their character may warrant it, will probably be collected, in some suitable form, as belonging to the history of the occasion.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE SEA.—The Secretary of State has forwarded to the Treasury Department a copy of a dispatch received by him from the United States Consul at Fayal, dated June 6, giving an account of a volcanic eruption which occurred in the sea about nine miles to the westward of the island of Fireeira. The villages of Serreta, Milayres and Ramiuha, suffered much from the earthquake, but fortunately unattended by loss of life. The volcano was in action on the 6th of June. The Consul writes: "As this is a very deplorable event, already affecting the comfort and happiness of many persons, and the safety of navigation, I hasten to communicate to you, and shall avail of every opportunity to inform you of its progress."

A GENTLEMAN, one of the class that own estates in Ireland, and spend their time and money elsewhere, had an ostrich, and the ostrich laid an egg. The gentleman's steward thought it a fitting occasion for a telegram to his absent master. So he wrote: "My Lord, *as your Lordship is out of the country*, I have procured the largest goose I could find to sit on the ostrich's egg." If this was not a genuine Hibernicism, it indicated thrift and management to take the second biggest when the first was out of reach.

## DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

### Remarks of Hon. John Covode.

Allusion was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL to the charge of Judge Kelley, in Congress, that the Government was the loser of many million dollars annually through the incompetency and unfaithfulness of its officers. This charge was made in debate on the joint resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of judgments obtained in the Court of Claims by parties claiming for captured or abandoned cotton. The debate on the resolution was closed by Hon. John Covode, of the Twenty-First Pennsylvania District, as follows:

Mr. COVODE. Mr. Speaker, I am very thankful that this matter has been brought to the attention of Congress. In connection with what my colleague has said I will state a case that came to my knowledge, which will go to show that there are large fraudulent claims made upon the Treasury.

While in New Orleans two years ago I was informed of a certain lot of cotton, thirty-five hundred bales, which was surrendered by the Treasury Department in Mobile by Mr. Dexter, through his sub-agent, to a rebel by the name of Violet. It was shipped to New Orleans. A thousand bales came into New Orleans one evening on the Cherokee. I went to General Canby, then in command in Louisiana, and asked him to take possession of this cotton, giving him the information I had. General Canby said he knew it belonged to the government, that he had captured about two hundred thousand bales in Alabama, and under orders had delivered it over to the Treasury Department. At that time the agent of the Treasury Department, Mr. Dexter, was surrendering cotton on fraudulent claims, and General Canby told me that he having got clear of it himself he did not want to touch it, but advised me to see to it. I went and got the United States Marshal to take possession of this cotton. He required a bond to the extent of $100,000 before he would do it, and I got a gentleman to furnish the bond on my responsibility. He went and seized the cotton.

Mr. Dexter came from Mobile to plead the cause of the man to whom he had surrendered the cotton. After making this statement, I told him he might go home, and I would hold on to the cotton. I telegraphed to the Treasury Department to send down a man whom I named, Major McQuaide, to take possession of the cotton and ship it to New York. I got General Canby to give me a military guard for the purpose of holding it there. I came home and two days after the Secretary of the Treasury explained the case fully to him, as I also did to the President. I told him there were a hundred thousand bales of cotton in the South being seized in this corrupt way. The Secretary of the Treasury said he knew it; that the Treasury agents became scoundrels there, even if they were honest men when he sent them down. He then sent down one Mellen, who, after being well paid, and leaving cause that the bonds of that matter was all right. The President afterward pardoned Mr. Violet, and with the pardon came the restoration of the property. He was thus put in possession of property which he never owned, property belonging to the Government. And this man Violet has now a claim, as I understand, in the hands of an attorney in this city to be prosecuted before the Government for three thousand five hundred bales of cotton, amounting to, I think, over five hundred thousand dollars, not one bale of which belonged to him. The Treasury agent, Dexter, I will state by the way, was afterward arrested and imprisoned, and his case was so bad that the Government would not let him out on bail.

Sir, the time has come to put a stop to the payment of these claims. I am satisfied that parties have been buying these claims against the Treasury Department. I have told the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury so and he admitted it. I have been informed that eighteen million dollars worth of the Draper cotton claims in the hands of agents here, and these claims ought to be shut down upon so that they shall not be paid until Congress examines them. I am opposed to allowing either the courts or the Treasury Department from passing upon these claims, as they will amount to scores of millions. I believe Congress should examine them before they are allowed.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of government tax, payable August 1.

The Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad vs. Fred. Lueliey and others, involving the right of way and appraisement of property, still occupies the attention of the Probate Court, at Columbus, Ohio, and will do so some days yet.

The contract with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and some citizens of Lewisburg, with regard to the construction of the branch railroad and bridge has been signed, so that Lewisburg will soon be brought into direct railroad connection with other parts of the State.

Work on the Warren and Dunkirk Railroad will be commenced about the first of September. Contracts for the construction of the same to the State line have been taken by Thomas B. Simpson & Co., who, it is expected, will also build the road from the State line to Dunkirk. If Buffalo consults her interest she will invest largely in this road, as it will give her direct connection with the anthracite and bituminous coal, and the oil trade of Pennsylvania, and direct communication with Pittsburgh.

An arbitration, James Pettit vs. Reading Railroad Company, was held at Feather's Hotel, in Pottsville, last week. Pettit was formerly a conductor on the Road. The Company some years since charged him with embezzlement, and the matter was compromised by Pettit paying the Company $20,000. He now brings suit against the Company, charging it with extortion. On Thursday of last week the arbitration made an award in favor of Pettit, for $30,046, being the market value of the bonds at the time given up, with interest at six per cent. Jacob Hoffman and J. W. Ryan, Esqrs., appeared for the plaintiff, and F. B. Gowen, Esq., for the Company.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was held in Philadelphia on Friday, for the purpose of considering the proposed merger of the Franklin and Warren Railroad Company with the P. & E. Company. Henry D. Moore, Esq., presented a communication setting forth some of the important considerations which induce the Philadelphia and Erie Company to urge upon Council's a favorable consideration of the proposed merger or consolidation of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. First, to secure and permanently maintain its trade with the oil regions of Pennsylvania through which the Warren and Franklin road passes; second, by the coming winter the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be finished to Oil City, when it will connect with the Warren and Franklin road, and then, unless that road is controlled by the Philadelphia and Erie, its business must be diverted to Pittsburgh. As the Philadelphia Councils do not look with much favor upon the proposition at present, and as they have appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and to personally visit the oil regions of Venango to inspect the Warren and Franklin road, the meeting was adjourned until October 4th.

An adjourned meeting of the National Railroad Convention, J. Edgar Thompson, President, was held at Altoona, Pa., on Thursday, the following gentlemen being present: John A. Wright and John M. Kennedy, Northern Central Railroad; J. Edgar Thompson, President Pennsylvania Railroad; Wm. M. Walley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia; Alfred S. Tyler, General Superintendent Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; H. D. Whitcomb, General Superintendent Virginia Central Railroad; A. Welch, President Camden and Amboy and New Jersey roads; Isaac H. Sturgeon, President North Missouri Railroad; Thomas S. Jewett, President Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad; Wm. B. Brinsmaid, General Superintendent Connecticut River Railroad; R. Stewart, Superintendent Cheshire and Ashurst Railroad; Beatty D. Hazel, General Agent L. O. C. & L. Railroad Company. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, organizing "The National Railway Association." The object of the Association is set forth in Article 4, as follows:

ART. 4. The object of this association is the improvement of railway construction, maintenance, and management; and no action shall be taken to isolate the railway interest or place it in antagonism with other interests; and no political, sectional, or other proposition shall be admitted or countenanced tending to impair the harmony of the association or its good understanding with any portion of the public; and no interference shall be allowed with the controversies that may arise between the companies represented. Mr. Sturgeon moved that a committee consisting of Messrs. Thomson, Welch and Blinckly be appointed to submit the constitution and by-laws to the various railroad companies for their approval, which was agreed to. The Convention then adjourned until the first Thursday in October, at New York.

THE following article sheds so much light on a difficult subject—difficult both to discover and understand—that our readers will be much obliged to the journal in which it first appeared, the *Banner of Light*, (a Spiritualistic organ):

"Celestial man takes on six enveloping clothings in his descending cycle, his out-coming life, his incarnations; or, perhaps better worded, he grows outwardly from himself, as *spirit* into six degrees of expression, his seventh degree being himself, most internal, most *Logic* in the special or analytic sense (which is the larger diviner) when making his upward cycle of movement; for then he excretes his negatives, his shells and artificial characteristics, and makes himself more consciously immortal in wholeness—in the seven degrees of his trifold being, conscious of his past consciousness—a true theanthropic trinity in unity, and Lord of Lords. How wide the circular sweep—how vast, how mighty the destiny of humanity."

One can hardly resist the impulse to pronounce on this, the colloquial eulogy—clear as mud!

THE purchase of the Island of St. Thomas by our Government is deemed not an improbable event. The town has a population of about eight thousand. It is built on three hills, named respectively French, English and Danish Hills. The harbor is an excellent one, and looking from the bay presents a picturesque appearance. It is a free port. The most notable objects of curiosity and historical value are old Bluebeard's castle and Santa Anna's residence, where, during his exile, he spent so many years. The port has lately become the stopping place of all the different tropical and American steamship lines run to the West Indies and South America. The inhabitants take a lively interest in the subject, and are willing to come under the stars and stripes.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Milwaukee papers report that the assessed valuation of personal property in that city is $5,354,838, and in the county towns $381,068 more, being an increase of about $2,000,000 on last year. The total valuation of property for the county is about $50,000,000. The amount of bank stock assessed is $439,000.

Circulars were distributed on Saturday through many of the Philadelphia work-shops, men's boarding houses, intelligence offices and other places, offering a chance to young and able-bodied men to see a new country, and to settle in it, without expense. A number is given—a place in Dock street—where, it is remarked, "all needful information will be given." Is it a raid on Mexico that is intended—a part of the "Maximilian Avenger's" movement—or does the Government adopt this way to get recruits to exterminate the brutal savages on the far western frontier?

The Mexicans, in condemning Maximilian to death, probably found in the fact referred to by the Paris *Monitcur*, that he was a "descendant of the glorious Emperor Charles V., in whose reign Ferdinand Cortez and his bold companions founded the Mexican monarchy," a much better reason for a bloody than a lenient sentence. It must be remembered that the bulk of the nation are still Indians, and that even of the European emigrants whose blood has intermingled with the Aztecs a considerable portion were of Moorish descent—men who have no reason to love the race of Spanish monarchs.

A private letter from one of the Jaffa colonists represents that the settlement had become totally demoralized prior to the recent departure for home of thirty-two of the number. Of the original one hundred and fifty-six who left Maine a year ago, only eighty-six remain. Elder Adams, the leader of the expedition, proved to be a bad man, and the colonist soon ignored him. The first building erected was a rum shop, and its "best customer was the elder." Eleven other houses had been commenced, but only one, the elder's, had been completed. Fifty-three in all have come back to the United States. The remainder will doubtless all return before the expiration of the year. They had found the land sterile, and encountered disappointment on every hand.

The report of the managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers has been sent to Congress. It states that, as already known, sites for buildings have been purchased at Augusta, Maine, and Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and a third has yet to be selected. Further legislation is suggested, with a view to the additional care of wives and children of the soldiers supported by the Institution, so as to obviate the objection urged by the soldiers to being separated from their families. The managers have thus far expended $105,338, and have on hand $180,270. Relief has been afforded to one thousand soldiers, most of them entirely helpless.

The enormous consumption of baked beans in Boston every Sabbath is illustrated by the fact that one baker at the South End who sells these edibles by the quart, already cooked, disposed of no less than six bushels of baked beans on Sunday morning, or about 300 quarts, at sixteen cents a quart, and this in a vicinity where cooking stoves are abundant, and many people bake their own beans.

## PERSONAL.

—The missing Yale student, Clarence H. Upton, for news concerning whom a reward of $1,000 was offered, and who was supposed to be identified in a body washed ashore at Stamford, Ct., has turned up at his home in Rochester. Cause of strange conduct, unhappy love affair.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* calls attention to a paragraph contained in an issue of that paper two years since, which reads: "Twelve men met at a 'dining' given by a planter near Selma, Alabama. Ten years have passed, and ten of the twelve are in their graves! We saw the two survivors meet last night for the first time since that social party. The one, General Thomas Francis Meagher, the other, Girard Stewart, of St. Paul." Gen. Meagher was drowned the other day, leaving Mr. Hewett as the sole survivor.

—Mr. Cormany, collector of the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, who went to Pennsylvania several months ago to look after some oil lands, and was reported to have died there, has since been heard from. His accounts with the office are said to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

—Victor Hugo, it is announced, has returned to Paris to witness the performance of his new play, "Hernani." He could have gone to Paris at any time, being included in the general amnesty accorded by Napoleon to his political enemies, but he encouraged an impression that he would not return to France as long as Napoleon reigned. Hugo's visit to the French capital will, doubtless, put a stop to much rhetoric, of which his exile was the subject.

—It will be remembered that considerable excitement was occasioned in September last at the Fountain Hotel, in Baltimore, by the shooting of a man named Frederick S. Hipkins, by H. Rives Pollard, of Richmond, Va. The grand jury found an indictment against Pollard, charging him with an assault with intent to kill Hipkins. The case has been recently settled, a mode of compromise having been entered upon the payment of costs by Pollard. Hipkins is still lame from the effect of the ball received by him in the encounter.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sabbath evening, on "The Nobility of Labor," in which he said that more public men of eminence had started from the bosinoss of type setting than probably any other occupation.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* describes Captain James B. Eads's plan for a bridge at that city, which will cost nearly five millions, will accommodate two double tracks of rails, one broad gauge, the other narrow, foot passengers and street railway cars, and will not interfere with navigation. Of the three arches, the central one is five hundred and fifteen, and the two side ones four hundred and ninety-seven feet span. The two piers which will support these arches, will be heavy masses of masonry, planted upon the rock, which is from fifty to seventy-five feet below the sandy bed. Taking this into consideration, the pier, at the deepest part of the river, will be two hundred and ten feet in height, one hundred and ten feet in width, and with a breadth tapering from fifty-five feet to forty feet. The other will be one hundred and seventy feet in height, as the rock is some thirty feet nearer to the river bottom.

### Savings of Freedmen.

The Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company seems to be a useful and thriving institution. The statement of deposits and drafts for the month of June reports the following sums for the different places where branch offices are established: Augusta, Ga., $1,225 55; Baltimore, Md., $4,492 45; Beaufort, S. C., $32,668 54; Charleston, S. C., $25,864 94; Jacksonville, Fla., $10,730 20; Louisville, Ky., $9,280 90; Memphis, Tenn., $1,645 70; Mobile, Ala., $7,549 57; Nashville, Tenn., $9,693 08; Newbern, N. C., $130; New Orleans, La., $3,420 60; New York, N. Y., $5,372 02; Norfolk, Va., $1,562 17; Richmond, Va., $794 02; Savannah, Ga., $2,422 50; Tallahasee, Fla., $1,945 04; Vicksburg, Miss., $2,462 88; Washington, D. C., $15,264 06; Wilmington, N. C., $6, Texas, $10,654 30; total amount of deposits for the month, $124,075 72; total amount of drafts for the month, $34,815 11; excess of deposits over drafts, $89,260 61; total deposits, $1,991,439 02; total drafts, $1,511,913 87; balance due depositors, $482,427 05.

THE LATE RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—At the meeting of the Philadelphia Councils on Friday a special committee of five members were appointed to inquire and investigate whether William McMullin, one of the Aldermen of the Fourth Ward, and William H. P. Barnes, a member of Common Council from the Fourth Ward, have not been guilty of a gross violation of the ordinance of Councils and the laws of this Commonwealth, and to report to Councils whether their conduct has not been such as to warrant an impeachment by those Councils. McMullin headed the "roughs" belonging to the Moyamensing Hose Company in the recent murderous assault on the members of the Hope Hose Company.


### MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we all know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of the high quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

### CHOLERA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase a new tried and untried article, when an

### OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE

CAN BE HAD.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

### Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

### JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market St.

Remember the place. Remember the place,
NYW 94 MARKET STREET.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LACE CURTAINS,
Gilt Cornices,
Vestibule Lace,
Worsted Damask,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
**WHITE, ORR & CO.,**
25 FIFTH STREET.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,
Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at
PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 72 FIFTH STREET.

### NEW WAREHOUSE TO LET.
On Second Street, near Smithfield,
One of the best locations in the city for Wholesale Grocery, Commission or Produce Business. The house is ent

# The Daily Commercial

## WIT AND WISDOM.

POPULAR ERRORS.—That editors keep public reading rooms. That they have plenty of time to talk to every body. That they are delighted to get anything to fill up the paper with. That every man's own special ax is a matter of "public interest."

Nothing is more painful than to see parent, preacher, teacher, each trying as swiftly as possible to inoculate the child with their own mediocrity. Get off that child, you vampire; you are trying to make that man another you,—one is enough!

There is a great deal of permanent truth in what Martin Luther said to his wife Catherine, when she was weeping convulsively, over the body of their dear daughter: "Do not take on so, dear wife; remember that this is a very hard world for girls, and say, 'God's will be done.'"

Once at a coronation scene, a person who was impressed with the majesty of human sovereignty, said to a gentleman beside him, "Our emperor is very great." The gentleman replied, "But God is greater." "Yes," said the sycophant, "but our emperor is young yet."

A horticulturist advertised that he would supply all sorts of trees and plants, especially pie plants of all kinds. A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for one package of custard pie seed, and a dozen mince pie plants. The horticulturist promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

A farmer near Erie, Pa., bought several barrels of spoiled sausages for the purpose of using them for manure, and put a link into each hill of corn. Before the next day, every dog that lived in a radius of four or five miles of the field had been there digging sausages. The corn came up a little quicker than the farmer bargained for.

TAKING A HINT.—Aunt Flora (concluding the story of the naughty little girl)—"——— and soaked all her nice new Sunday clothes from head to foot." (Moral). "But Sylvia's a good little girl; she never got into her bath with all her Sunday clothes on." Sylvia (thoughtfully)—"No—o, I never did—but I will now."—*Punch.*

After much training of quite a youngster to keep him still at the table long enough for "the blessing," he sat very quietly one day till near the close of the service, his mother beginning inwardly to congratulate herself that for once he had kept still, when he suddenly called out, "Ma'll do, papa piass plates now."

Mrs Parington cannot understand either Mr Gladstone or Mr Disrally, that they should be so anxious to pass a bill in Parliament to give the people universal suffering. For her part she thinks there is suffering enough among the poor people without making it universal. Reform indeed! they should reform themselves first, without thinking to reform the people.

CONTRARIES.—People say they shell peas when they unshell them; that they husk corn when they unhusk it; that they dust furniture when they undust it, or take the dust from it; that they skin a calf when they unskin it; and that they scale fishes when they unscale them. Many men say they are going to weed their gardens, when their gardens are weedy enough already.

It was customary for a certain college professor to inquire of the graduating class what each proposed to be or do in the world. One would be a doctor, one a lawyer, one a merchant, and so on. "And what do you propose to be, Simon?" "I am going to be a Pithcopal minister," was the answer of the leaping graduate, "for three reasons: 1st The prayers are all in print and I can read them easily 2d. The sermons of Pithcopal ministers are shortand them I can steal. And 3d. Pithcopal ministers generally marry rich wives."

A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman who although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was still punctilious in regard to saying grace at the table and this he never omitted on any occasion. The story runs that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a sea captain, a jolly old weather-beaten tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman according to custom, commenced saying grace but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman speak, thought he was addressing him and turned to him with—"What din you say squire?" "Why d——n it man I'm saying grace!"

## VANITIES.

—A lady about to marry was warned that her intended, although a good man, was very eccentric. "Well," she said, "if he is very unlike other men, he is more likely to make a good husband."

—A good story is told of a fellow at a cattle show who was making himself ridiculously conspicuous by an evident intention of finding fault with everything. At last he burst forth with: "Call these here prize cattle? Why, they ain't nothing to what our folks raised. My father raised the biggest calf of any man round our parts!" "I don't doubt it," was the timely remark of a bystander; "and the noisiest." The forward youth, as may well be imagined, incontinently subsided.

CHECK-MATE.

John and Julie's chess problem, by Amateur. John to move and mate in two moves:

John moves his arm round Julie's neck;
She moves one square and whisper—check;
He nothing daunted, moved right straight
His lips to hers, and call's out—"mate!"

—"What is the difference, twixt a watch and a fodder bed, Sam?" "Dunno—gin it up." "Because de tickin ob de watch is on the inside, and de tickin ob de bed is on de outside."

—"Now children," said a school inspector, "who loves all men?" A little girl not four years old, and evidently not posted in the catechism, answered quickly, "all women!"

—An Irish servant, feeling somewhat dispirited at the loss of her mother, remarked that she intended to have several masses said for the repose of her soul.

"How much does a mass cost?"

"One dollar," was the reply.

"Why," said the mistress, "I thought the charge was only fifty cents."

"Oh!" said Biddy, "masses have ris like everything else, *since the war!*"

—"Did you take the note, and did you see Mr. Thompson, Jack?"

"Yes sir!"

"And how was he?"

"Why, he looked pretty well, but he's very blind."

"Blind! What do you mean?"

"Why, while I was in the room, he axed me where my hat was, and I'm blessed if it was not on my head all the while."

—The French women will not give up crinoline, and this is the conclusive argument of one of them:

"My sister is lean, and nearly as tall as a cocoanut tree; I, on the contrary, am a little too well provided with embonpoint. But, thanks to the crinoline, which adds to the one and somewhat diminishes the other, we pass both of us for woman remarkably well proportioned."

Edmond About says "there are two things in this world which a man does not often find away from home; the first is good soup; the second is disinterested love."

## Mental and Physical Work.

Of all hard daily workers the heart and lungs are the most persevering. From day to day, from youth to old age, they toil away with scarcely a moment's intermission, and, gentle and almost imperceptible as their labors appear, the amount they get through is something enormous. The heart is a most powerful pump, throwing out at every beat five or six ounces of blood. In twenty-four hours it pumps out in this way a quantity estimated at from fourteen to nineteen tons, and the force which it exerts in doing so would be sufficient to raise fourteen sacks of coals to the top of the monument! The lungs, too, the bellows of the animal machine although they do not do more than one-tenth of the work the heart accomplishes, contribute very materially to the total. Other kinds of work are also being done in the body, the amount of which we are not yet able to estimate.

Mental work, for instance, has been experimentally proved to be, in part, at least, actual physical labor, exhausting the powers of the body as effectually, though not to so great an extent, as the more mechanical forms of labor. The heat which a human being develops in a day varies exceedingly, and its amount has not been very accurately determined; but for an adult in good health and upon a moderate diet, we cannot be far wrong in estimating it as equal to the raising of five gallons and a half of water from freezing point to boiling point. Now the quantity of work which a definite amount of heat is capable of doing is perfectly well known. The heat that would raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, would, if it were employed in doing work, as it is in a steam engine, raise one pound weight 772 feet—or, what is the same thing, 772 pounds one foot. Measured by this standard, we find that the heat which would raise five gallons and a half of ice-cold water to boiling point would be enough to lift 3419 tons one foot high; or, to put the fact in another form, to hoist 170 sacks of coal to the top of the monument.

We can now classify, in a rude kind of manner, the chief varities of work which are done in the body. It is not necessary for our present purpose to enumerate the less important kinds, and we will therefore specify, 1. Heat work. This, we have seen, is the greatest in amount. It probably constitutes not less than four-fifths of the whole work of the body. 2. Internal work, including as the chief items, the action of the heart and lungs. 3. External work. The actual mechanical labor, performed, for the most part, under the direction of the will. Some kinds of external work cannot well be estimated, but, on the whole, we are able to make a fair approximation to the total amount. 4. Mental work. As to the mechanical value of which we are still entirely in the dark, but which is probably considerable in amount.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*


SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, (made to suit any cook stoves), for cooking all kinds of vegetables and meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, at one operation and in one vessel. Indorsed by principal hotel proprietors and leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERATT, No. 61 smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.

ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER. Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by Roper Repeating Rifle Co., of Worcester, Mass., for sale by F. MEYRAN & Co., No. 69 Fifth street Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaint.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pills" on the system as a specific for this disease, are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, billiousness, heart-burn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THOS. MAGUIRE, Lessee and Director.

Positively last three nights of

MAGUIRE'S
Imperial Japanese Troupe,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
July 22d, 23d and 24th.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Including the COMIC MASKS, and the TERRIFIC FLIGHT OF LITTLE "ALL RIGHT," from the top of the proscenium to the back of the Dress Circle.

ADMISSION.

Family Circle ..... 25
Dress Circle ..... 50
Parquette ..... 75
Reserved Seats ..... $1 50

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,
Sons of Temperance
PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,
AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

John D. Bailey, E. F. Bineheart, Geo. S. Swartz, Thos. Steele, James M'Vay, Henry Bauer, George F. M'Lain, A. Q. Casselbury, C. B. Mayes, William P. M'Laughlin, E. A. Cameron, H. D. M'Gaw, T. R. Richards, A. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. Mellhenny, Mrs Geo S. wartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. I. N. Coughin, Mrs. E. E. Bineheart, Miss M ry Bigelow, Mrs. A. Q. Casselbury, Mrs. Wm. A. Brown, Mrs. H. Bruner, Miss Agnes E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Bigelow, Miss H. M. Gillespie, Mrs. Mattie Scott, Miss Sadie Alexander, Miss A. Brownfield, Miss Laura Robson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Allender.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Cor. Diamond and Union St.
OPPOSITE DRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.

COFFEES,
COFFEES,
COFFEES.

WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Prices THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER than any Grocery House in the city.

Great American Tea Co.
OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.
COR. DIAMOND AND UNION STREET.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauterenes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO'S Lanbenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsberg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil. A liberal discount made to the trade.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS To Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Real RINGS
RINGS Icate Dandruff and RINGS
RINGS Vegetable Ambrosia RINGS
RINGS IS RINGS
RINGS WARRANTED! RINGS
RINGS Humors from the Scalp, RINGS
RINGS and prevent Baldness. RINGS
RINGS TRY A RINGS
RINGS BOTTLE. RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS

RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken hue of youth, and are happy!

Young people with light, faded or red hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn and ringlet.

People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have instead, cool, clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their receding locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and dance for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it keeps the hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market.

For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle. E. M. TUBBS & Co., Proprietors, Peterborough, N. H.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
ws 341 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Agents.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales.
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
Hosiery and Notions
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

AT
REDUCED PRICES.
NEW FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
PLAIN LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTLES,
PARASOLS, CORSETS,
PLAIN BAREGE,
YARD WIDE LINENS,
At 25 Cents.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
cod

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
86 FIFTH STREET

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.
J. H. WIGGINS.
Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOCA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-Office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.
FIRST PREMIUM
Or a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 29, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents the Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
PARK & BRILL,
ws ALLEGHENY CITY.

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

CHERRY SEEDER,
CHERRY SEEDER
Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES BOWN,
Retail price $2 00 136 WOOD STREET.
ws

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

IN STORE,
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.
We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.
We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

W. C. DUNCAN ..... DAN'L. HUGUS.
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)
Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.
All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
AT
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street
All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.
Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.
We are still making a specialty of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—
THE LAST OF THE SEASON,
AT
Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,
DIAMOND ALLEY,
NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern make. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower than can be bought anywhere else in the State. Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND. I. C. VANHOOK.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.
The attention of jobbers is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

IMPORTANT TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Valuable Site for Works.

The subscriber offers on reasonable terms a Valuable Site for erecting Glass Works, located on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway, in Tyrone township, Fayette county, Pa., four miles beow Connellsville. There is an abundant supply of coal, sand and limestone on the place, and it possesses other important advantages, which renders it a very desirable site. Apply, personally, or by letter to
JACOB BOWERS,
Tyrone Township, Fayette Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of Joshua Rhodes, Esq., on the corner of Western avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny city.
This is a large double house; forty-five feet front, with extensive and commodious out buildings, in perfect order and condition, containing all the conveniences which could be desired, and with a wide verandah running the whole length of its front.
The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden containing an abundance of grapes and other fruit.
Also, substantial and roomy Brick stable, well built and conveniently arranged.
The house is set back in front on Western avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold, either as a whole, or in three portions, one lot 85 front, on the corner of Bidwell street, being that on which the house and stable, and the other two lots being each, 67 feet front on the avenue, running back 278 feet to an alley.
For particulars, apply to or address
TIERNAN & HAY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 80 Fourth street.

N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view of purchasing are requested to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:
Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 46 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machine, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dye Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and Road Waiting to purchaser would do well to call and examine same immediately. A specialty Boiler, Engine, Governor attached to same, are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Properties, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property attended, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
345 LIBERTY STREET.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREE-PORT and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

| | Leave Pitts'gh. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (to & from Brady's Bd) | 6:40 a m | 6:30 p m |
| First Soda Works Accom. | 8:40 a m | 7:43 p m |
| Hulton Accommodation | 10:00 a m | 12:30 a m |
| Kittanning Accom'n | 2:00 p m | 9:30 a m |
| Express | 3:30 p m | 10:30 a m |
| Second Soda Works Ac. | 5:30 p m | 8:40 p m |
| Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works | 1:00 p m | 3:30 a m |

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

| Arrive. | | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| 1:30 a m | Day Express | 3:00 a m |
| 1:50 a m | Way's No. 1 | 6:30 a m |
| 6:20 a m | Mail Train | 8:30 a m |
| 7:50 a m | Way's No. 3 | 9:50 a m |
| 8:50 a m | Cincinnati Ex. | 11:15 a m |
| 9:10 a m | Way's No. 5 | 12:30 a m |
| 10:40 a m | Johnstown Ac. | 2:50 p m |
| 12:30 p m | Way's No. 7 | 3:40 p m |
| 1:30 p m | Phil. Express | 4:10 p m |
| 2:50 p m | Way's No. 9 | 4:30 p m |
| 3:50 p m | Way's No. 11 | 5:30 p m |
| 5:40 p m | Fast Line | 10:20 p m |
| 6:15 p m | Way's No. 7 | 10:30 p m |
| 7:00 p m | Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. | |
| 10:35 p m | Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train leave daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. Philadelphia daily except Sunday. | |

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:30 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m., returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
R. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

| Arrive. | | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| 6:45 a m | Mail | 6:50 a m |
| 8:15 a m | Freeport No. 1 | 9:05 a m |
| 10:10 a m | Mail | 11:40 a m |
| 1:25 p m | Express | 2:00 p m |
| 4:25 p m | Kamerville | 3:05 p m |
| 6:05 p m | Freeport No. 2 | 6:05 p m |
| 7:10 p m | Sharpsburg No. 2 | 7:30 a m |

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 3:45 p. m., and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 5:45 p. m.
Excursion Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Train stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Express leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport for Kittanning and Parker's Landing, and at Manayunk. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 2 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEPPERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sunday) at 7:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:30 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays—10:00 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| 3:00 a m | Chicago Ex. | 4:30 a m |
| 1:30 a m | Cleveland Ex. | 4:30 a m |
| 6:00 a m | Chicago Ex. | 10:35 a m |
| 6:15 a m | Wheeling Ex. | 10:45 a m |
| 6:45 a m | Mail | 3:40 p m |
| 9:30 a m | Cl. & Whg. Ex. | 3:50 p m |
| 12:00 p m | Erie & Y'

# The Daily Commercial

## LITERARY ITEMS.

M. de Lamartine finds a faithful apologist in the Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular*, who details the various losses from Lamartine's estates—some $400,000—besides his distribution of $300,000 of his private fortune among the working classes of Paris during the revolution in 1848, as the original causes of his embarrassments. At present, it seems, his assets amount to $270,000, his debts to $400,000 and interest: the former are partly composed of several estates, two of the most valuable of which are offered for sale. He has several manuscript works nearly ready for the press—some idea of the value of which may be gathered from the fact that his copyrights, since 1849, have yielded $300,000—but these can scarcely make up the deficiency, which, it is said, the Emperor will make up from his private purse, but not during the life time of M. de Lamartine, who is now seventy-seven years of age and unable to leave his house.

Mr. George Russell French announces that in the course of his examinations for the supplementary volumes of the *Cambridge Shakespeare* he has discovered the long missing link in the poet's lineage, and connected him through his mother, Mary Arden, with the ancient family of Arden, of Warwickshire, thus establishing his descent from Ailwin, the Saxon sheriff of that county in the time of Edward the Confessor. The publication of Mr. French's letter draws one from Mr. J. T. Burgess, who says that the absence of the link thus supplied had alone prevented the tracing the chain yet further—even to Alfred the Great, probably through *Ethelreda* (daughter of Alfred and wife of *Ethelred*, first Earl of Mercia), and, as *still stronger evidence*, in another line to King Athelstane. The verification of these statements will be looked for with no small interest.

Dr. Euling, librarian of the University of Tubingen, Wurtemburg, has sent to the Paris Exhibition an autograph folio volume entitled *Golasta*, which contains the ritual, baptismal songs, and dirges of the Mandæans, otherwise called the Sabians or disciples of St. John, a religious sect numbering some five hundred men which resides on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and has its own language, sacred books, and writing characters. No such complete work ever been made of the language, which is fast dying out, and will, perhaps, leave no other memento than this single volume.

Already China and Japan are coming to be looked upon as intimate neighbors, if not quasi-outlying provinces, of California, and the opening of the mail-route *via* San Francisco has been followed by a variety of international enterprises. San Francisco has had for some time its Chinese newspaper and printing office, and another indication comes to us in the form of Asiatic guide-books and English-Chinese phrase-books which bear the imprint of California publishers upon paper of tea-box looking text, in as matter-of-fact a way as a New York house would acknowledge the same provision for travelers to France or Germany. The Chinese and Japanese, not content with showing themselves in our streets, and even our Eastern cities until we have almost become familiar with their appearance, are reciprocating in the matter of literature. From San Francisco are to come the writings of Confucius, from Yokohama an English-Japanese dictionary, and at Pekin and Jeddo the Bible and the *Pilgrim's Progress* are being offered to the Orientals, and their own authors write histories of America, and memoirs of Washington. In newspaper enterprise Japan vies with California, and at Jeddo is published a newspaper designed to "post" its readers in foreign news, a recent issue of which sheet, the *Bonkok-Shin-Bun*, tells us that the subject of conversation in London on the subject of the Panama inter-continental route. Even at Shanghai, where they light by gas and have learned photography, the Tantai (governor) has got type, presses, and the other equipments of printing offices, as they are among the outside barbarians, and the King of Siam has established an office under the charge of an English manager. Jeddo, also, the Government has established a school where the English, French and Dutch languages are to be taught. It is, we presume, for this school that the order is made for twenty thousand text books from Messrs. Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., of New York, which we hope is correct, as all this is hardly surprising, but that a desire for progress should have taken root in China seems almost incomprehensible. It is, nevertheless, a fact, and it is immediately to witness the establishment of a telegraph line for European lingual and scientific study. In a most extraordinary document, the Tsong-li-ya-men (Council of the School of Languages), represented the necessity of the Emperor, whom it so effectually impressed that the memorial received the Celestial indorsement, "*The Preceding is Approved. Respect this.*" In this effusion manifesting the wisdom after coping the general impression "that it is contrary to Chinese dignity to allow ourselves to be instructed by European masters," proceed to argue that "it is clear that of Chinese genius has produced all it is able to produce, and that intelligent persons do not conceal from themselves that in order to walk alone in future, it must first resolve to receive from Europeans those sciences and arts in which it is deficient. Then they cite the example of Japan in sending officers abroad on tours of inspection, and draw inferences of the necessity of learning those mechanical arts of peace and war that shall keep China abreast of the most powerful nations. So China is to have colleges, Japan to buy books in New York, the cities of the Pacific coast of either continent to produce international newspapers, the Occident and the Orient to have a general interchange of ideas. Perhaps it may not be long before eclectic weeklies shall cater for the literary demands of celestial readers in the United States, and *The Chinese Mail* and *Flying Dragon* undertake to demolish Dr. Holmes's theory of the

"The little Mincio, Artibal ng on the Po,
Beats all the epics of the Hoang-Ho"

Lieutenant General Sherman is on a visit to Madison, Wis., where he designs remaining a week or so with his family, who are spending the hot weather with Colonel Thomas Reynolds, formerly of the 16th regiment, now Pension Agent. He was entertained by Governor Fairchild on Saturday evening. On Sunday he visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, during the Sabbath afternoon exercises, and addressed the children by a few remarks he made expressing his interest in and sympathy with them, and the fatherly manner in which he greeted and mingled with them. He purposes taking a trip to St. Paul next week.

## CITY MATTERS.

BEING REPAVED.—Workmen are engaged repaving Grant street, in the vicinity of Fifth street.

MINERS' UNION.—The Grand Lodge of the Miners' International Society will assemble in this city on Friday, the 2d of August next.

PRESENTATION.—At the meeting of the Boyden Lodge No. 217, I. O. O. T., held on Monday evening, a large and beautiful clock was presented to the Lodge by Mr. Sims.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—Dr. A. C. Rose, of Montgomery, Alabama, acknowledges the receipt of three dollars through Wm. G. Johnston, Esq., of this city, in aid of the destitute people of Alabama.

NEW ORGAN.—The new organ built for the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, (Rev. Alex. Clark's) has arrived and is now being put up. It will be ready for use on Sabbath next.

BEING RENOVATED.—The Regulator's office and other public offices in Allegheny City are being papered and undergoing a thorough cleansing, which will doubtless greatly improve their appearance.

PETITION FAILED.—The only petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, filed in the Bankruptcy Branch of the United States District Court yesterday, was that of Louis Shaler, Allegheny township, Westmoreland county.

SCULLING CHALLENGE.—James Lindsey, champion sculler of Scranton, Luzerne county, challenges George A. Saddler, of Allegheny City, to row a scull race of from one to five miles over the Allegheny course, any time from now until August 10th, for a purse of one hundred dollars.

ALLEGHENY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Mayor's office and lock-up in Allegheny, have undergone a thorough renovation, and they are now being considerably improved. The main and private offices of the Mayor are being newly papered and painted, and the watch-house is receiving a new coat of paint.

THE MECHANICS' LYCEUM.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Mechanics' Society, of East Birmingham, on Saturday evening, the question "Does the end ever justify the means?" was debated. The question selected for next week is "Would an equitable basis for the workingmen to form a separate political party?"

THE SCOTT HOUSE.—Since the establishment of the Oil Exchange at the Scott House, the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. McPherson & Kerr, seem to have their hands full in attending to the wants of the large number of dealers daily on 'Change. But they are fully equal to the emergency, and get up a most appetizing meal, such as the operators on 'Change do full justice to.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—Yesterday morning, as some men were engaged in working at the Marine Railway, at Temperanceville, they discovered the dead body of a female infant floating on the Ohio river. The body was brought to the shore, and Coroner Clawson sent for. The child had apparently been in the water for some time, and was much decomposed. The jury being unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the cause of the death of the child rendered a verdict "death from unknown causes."

SKULL FRACTURED.—Yesterday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, Emma Koehler, about four years of age, daughter of Mr. John Koehler, baker and confectioner, No. 60 Market street, was playing on the balcony of her father's house, when she lost her balance and fell to the pavement below, a distance of twenty-five feet, striking on the right side of her head and fracturing her skull. Drs. Le Moyne and Wilder were summoned and performed the operation of trephining. I ast evening the unfortunate child was considered out of danger.

## SILVER PALACE CAR EXCURSION

### The Special Train to the Summit of the Mountains—The Cresson House—Names of Guests, Excursionists, etc.

On Monday morning at 11:30 a special train left the Union Depot to meet the great Silver Palace excursion train at Cresson. Owing to the late notice given of the fact, that there in this vicinity could avail themselves of this opportunity for joining the excursion party at the above named place, but few were ready to accept the invitation. The train to Cresson was composed of two cars, one a Silver Palace, and the other a regular passenger car, which the guests used as a smoking and "lunch" car. Among the excursionists we noticed James D. Layng, Assistant Superintendent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Edward Pitcairn and sister, Pennsylvania Railroad; Superintendent Robert Pitcairn and lady, Pennsylvania Railroad; Western Division Pennsylvania Railroad; Andrew Carnegie and mother; Thomas M. Carnegie and lady; Mrs. Wm. Coleman and daughter, and Robert Ramsey, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The train ran through to Cresson without stoppages, except at Shady Side, East Liberty, and Homewood, the homes of a majority of those aboard the train. The ride out was most pleasant and agreeable to all. Going up the mountain, from Conemaugh, the members of the press were invited to take a seat on the locomotive, where one of them had the misfortune to loose a new silk hat, and on the arrival of the train at Cresson was compelled to walk up to the Cresson House, bare headed, and the gentlemen of the party, taking pity as they approached the House, where some hundred fair women were on the look-out, carried their hats in hand, whereby the misfortunes of the hatless escaped observation.

On the arrival of the train at the station, the party were met by D. W. Mullin, Esq., the proprietor of the Mountain House, who escorted them to the house, and bid them all a hearty welcome to the well known summer retreat on the summit of the Allegheny mountains. The cool bracing air of the mountains had in a measure furnished the excursionists with a good appetite, and the host, aware of the fact, had really a magnificent feast of good things. After partaking to their full satisfaction, the guests left the table still loaded down with edibles. There are some three hundred guests at present availing themselves of the pleasure of this cool resort. Among them we noticed Mr. Swartz and family; D. Bell and family; Wm. Thaw and family; David Park and family; Hon. J. K. Moorhead and family; Max Moorhead and family; Mrs. Judge Jones and family; Mr. James O'Hara and family; Dr. Christy and family; C. Y. Robb, Esq., and family; John Lyon and wife; George Albree—all of this vicinity, and Judge Jewett, of Steubenville; John Rice and family, Ohio; John Wilson and family New York, and J. B. Montgomery, Williamsport.

The grounds are in the best of order, and the board walks to the different springs have been repaired and widened, making now one of the finest and most delightful promenades for evenings and evenings, that can be found anywhere in the country.

Hop at the House are given regularly every week, and the excursionists availed themselves of the opening one during the evening. Jos. Robinson has charge of the wine and "spirit" department of the establishment, and some of the guests—competent judges—assert that the quality of his liquors are no where excelled in any House in this country.

Mr. Mullin has still rooms and cottages for a larger number of guests, and there is no doubt but that ere August sets in, they will all be filled.

The excursion train was under the charge of conductor Rush Hawkins, and engineer Thomas Ridley. The train from the east arrived at Cresson at half past eleven in the evening, and after a hearty supper, a number of the guests indulged in a game of ball, while others had recourse to the bowling alley, and others to smoking and lunch car, and one baggage car. The run to Pittsburgh, over the Pennsylvania Central, some one hundred and two miles, was made in two hours and a half. The train had on board over two hundred passengers, the names of which are given below. At Pittsburgh a large number availed themselves of the opportunity of joining the party.

NAMES OF EXCURSIONISTS.

C. D. Brigham, Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, wife and daughter.
Josiah King, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, wife and daughter.
Rev. Dr. Allison, *Presbyterian Banner*, and daughter, Pittsburgh.
Rev. Dr. Nesbit, Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*.
Robert Rook and wife, and D. O'Neill and wife, Pittsburgh *Dispatch*.
William Schoyer, Pittsburgh *Post*.
James Mills and sister, Pittsburgh *Leader*.
I. N. Platts, *Home Journal*, New York.
Fred. Merrick, son of Hon. Andrew Merrick, Ex-M. and Ed. and Prop. N. Y. *Albion*.
H. B. Bowen, Philadelphia *Times*.
Col. G. Carr, New York *Times*.
J. M. Lawbor and wife, New York *Tribune*.
Mrs. Jane Croley ("Jennie June"), Demorest's (N. Y.) *Monthly Magazine*.
W. Jennings Demorest and wife, Demorest's (N. Y.) *Monthly Magazine*.
M. M. Noah, *Evening* (N. Y.) *Express*.
Jarvis A. Hewett, N. Y. *Sunday Times*.
Hon. Thomas Dunn English, Bergen Co., (N. J.) *Democrat*, and Member of the N. J. Senate.
Prof. W. Francis Williams, N. Y. *Evening Post*.
David G. Croly, City Editor, N. Y. *World*.
Miss Annie Lucille, *Weekly Mercury*.
W. B. Sykes, N. Y. *Round Table*.
Hon. Jesse Lee and wife, Westchester (Co.) *Press*.
F. C. Beach, *Scientific* (N. Y.) *American*.
Jeff. Carey and wife, *Commercial* (N. Y.) *Advertiser*.
George G. Bennett, Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Times*.
Dr. H. Holmes and wife, *Sunday* (N. Y.) *Dispatch*.
A. G. Sparkes, Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Press*.
Jas. Smith and ladies, *Sunday* (N. Y.) *Courier*.
J. T. Foster, *Sunday* (N. Y.) *Courier*.
E. B. A. Woodruff and wife, *Daily* (N. Y.) *Advertiser*.
C. E. Smith and wife, Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Express*.
Mr. Crespi, New York *Sun*.
W. H. Brady, New York *Clipper*.
J. W. Metzler, New York *Sixteen*.
Jas. Stuart, "Cort O'Lannyr," Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Eagle*.
Mr. Douglas, *The* (N. Y.) *Methodist*.
A. Foty, New York *Tribune*.
Miss Ellen O'Mahony, New York *Evening News*.
E. S. Raphael and wife, New York *Commercial Advertiser*.
A. J. Hall and wife, Waterson (N. Y.) *Republican*.
A. O. McGrew, New York *News*, wife and daughter.
Nich. S. Oldersleeve, Buffalo, (N. Y.) *Courier*.
Miss Annie Lucille, New York *Sunday Mercury*.
R. Edenhall and wife, Sussex (Co.) *Register*.
G. A. Allen, Huntington (Co.) *Republican*.
Hon. Morris B. Hamilton, New York *Journal*.
C. H. Runyan, Plainfield (N. J.) *Union*.
Ed. Gardner, wife and son, Orange (N. J.) *Journal*.
Hon. A. A. Vance, Morristown (N. J.) *Jerseyman*.
F. Potter on Newark (N. J.) *Evening Courier*.
G. F. Sibley, Union county (N. J.) *Herald*.
J. B. Woodruff, New Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian*.
H. Gongeran, Long Branch (N. J.) *News*.
W. E. Mackie, Philadelphia *Ledger*.
Mr. Sellers, Philadelphia *Inquirer*.
J. G. I. Brown, Philadelphia *Press*.
J. D. Watson, Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*.
J. Chesolm, Chicago *Tribune*.
E. W. Blatchford, Chicago *Republican*.
W. H. Barleigh, Chicago *Post*.
H. B. Hotham, *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal*.
J. M. Addeman, Providence (R. I.) *Herald*.
*D. B. Gerald*, Providence (R. I.) *Herald*.
Mr. Hoagland, Massachusetts *Advertiser*.
W. H. Williams, Boston (Mass.) *Post*.
W. H. Foster, Boston *Herald*.
W. T. W. Ball and wife, Boston (Mass.) *Transcript*.
W. E. Simonds, Hartford (Conn.)
A. Whitney, Hartford, Conn., *Courant*.
Geo. B. Hubbard, Hartford (Conn.) *Courier*.
S. A. Hubbard, Hartford, (Conn.) *Evening Press*.
H. H. Bunnell, New Jersey Conference Secretary.
G. B. Dykeman, S. S. Davis, G. A. Nichols and wife, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Prof. R. R. Olive Logan, authoress, New York.
W. C. Stevenson, E. D. Suddards, Richard Udall, Miss Udall and daughter, M. M. Hackett, W. M. Oglesby, Fred Rowland, General Passenger Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; W. H. Whitney, A. T. Halliday, Miss H. Lester, G. W. E. Mattison, and wife, C. Taylor and wife, C. Lake and wife, H. A. Thompson, B. H. Shoemaker, Jas. Gilfertlech, C. Dubois and daughter, Miss Herold, Dr. A. Whitney, C. A. Tatlock and wife, S. A. Goodwin and daughter, A. L. Bond and ladies, Miss Bond, Miss Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Hall